#### §22.135 Settlement conference.

Parties are encouraged to use alternative dispute resolution procedures to settle disputes (see subpart E of part 1 of this chapter). In any contested proceeding, the FCC, in its discretion, may direct the parties or their attorneys to appear before it for a conference.

- (a) The purposes of such conferences are:
- (1) To obtain admissions of fact or stipulations between the parties as to any or all of the matters in controversy;
- (2) To consider the necessity for or desirability of amendments to the pleadings, or of additional pleadings or evidentiary submissions;
- (3) To consider simplification or narrowing of the issues;
- (4) To encourage settlement of the matters in controversy by agreement between the parties; and
- (5) To consider other matters that may aid in the resolution of the contested proceeding.
- (b) Conferences are scheduled by the FCC at a time and place it may designate, to be conducted in person or by telephone conference call.
- (c) The failure of any party or attorney, following reasonable notice, to appear at a scheduled conference will be deemed a failure to prosecute, subjecting that party's application or petition to dismissal by the FCC pursuant to §22.128(c) or §22.130(c).

# §22.137 Assignment of authorization; transfer of control.

Authorizations in the Public Mobile Services may be assigned by the licensee to another party, voluntarily or involuntarily, directly or indirectly, or by transfer of control of a licensee holding such authorizations, only upon approval by the FCC. The assignee is responsible for ascertaining that the station facilities are and will remain in compliance with the terms and conditions of the authorization to be assigned.

(a) Application required. The assignor or transferor must file an application for approval of assignment or transfer of control (FCC Form 490). In the case of involuntary assignment, such application must be filed no later than 30 days after the event causing the as-

signment. The assignee or transferee must file a report qualifying it as a common carrier (FCC Form 430) unless a current report is already on file with the FCC.

- (b) Notification of completion. Assignments and transfers of control must be completed within 60 days of FCC approval. The assignee or transferee must notify the FCC by letter of the date of completion of the assignment or transfer of control. If an assignment or transfer of control is not completed within this time, the assignor or transferor must so notify the FCC by letter, and the assignee or transferee must submit the authorization(s) to the FCC for cancellation or request an extension of time to complete the assignment or transfer of control. If the assignment or transfer of control is not completed, the authorization(s) remain with the assignor or transferor.
- (c) Partial assignment of authorization. If the authorization for some, but not all, of the facilities of a Public Mobile Services station is assigned to another party, voluntarily or involuntarily, such action is a partial assignment of authorization.
- (1) To request FCC approval of a partial assignment of authorization, the following must be filed in addition to the forms required by paragraph (a) of this section:
- (i) The assignor must notify the FCC (FCC Form 489) of the facilities to be deleted from its authorization upon completion of the assignment.
- (ii) The assignee must apply for authority (FCC Form 600) to operate a new station including the facilities for which authorization is assigned, or to modify the assignee's existing station to include the facilities for which authorization was assigned.
- (2) Partial assignments must be completed within 60 days of FCC approval. If an approved partial assignment is not completed within this time, the assignor must notify the FCC (FCC Form 489), and the assignee must submit the authorization(s) to the FCC for cancellation or request an extension of time to complete the assignment. If the assignment is not completed, the authorization(s) remain with the assignor.

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- (d) *Limitations*. The FCC may deny applications for assignment of authorization or consent to transfer of control if:
- (1) The FCC is unable to make the findings contained in §22.132(a) with respect to both parties to the assignment or transfer;
- (2) The authorization was obtained for the principal purpose of speculation or profitable resale, rather than provision of common carrier telecommunication services to the public; or,
- (3) The authorization is for a commercial aviation system in the Airground Radiotelephone Service or an unserved area cellular system in the Cellular Radiotelephone Service and the system has not been constructed or operated, or has been operated for less than one year.
- (i) Licensees must not enter into agreements (e.g. option agreements or management contracts) to assign authorizations before or during the first year of operation, even if the assignment is to take place after the first year of operation.
- (ii) Notwithstanding the introductory texts of paragraphs (d) and (d)(3) of this section, the FCC may grant applications for *pro forma* assignments during the first year of operation.

[59 FR 59507, Nov. 17, 1994, as amended at 59 FR 59954, Nov. 21, 1994]

### §22.139 Trafficking.

Carriers must not obtain or attempt to obtain an authorization in the Public Mobile services for the principal purpose of speculation or profitable resale of the authorization, but rather for the provision of common carrier telecommunication services to the public

- (a) Applications for approval of assignment of authorization may be reviewed by the FCC to determine if the circumstances indicate trafficking in Public Mobile services authorizations.
- (b) The FCC may require submission of an affirmative, factual showing, supported by affidavit of persons with personal knowledge thereof, to demonstrate that the assignor did not acquire the authorization for the principal purpose of speculation or profitable resale of the authorization. This showing may include, for example, a

demonstration that the proposed assignment is due to changed circumstances (described in detail) affecting the licensee after the grant of the authorization, or that the proposed assignment is incidental to a sale of other facilities or a merger of interests.

## §22.142 Commencement of service; notification requirement.

Stations must begin providing service to subscribers no later than the date of required commencement of service specified on the authorization. If service to subscribers has not begun by the date of required commencement of service, the authorization terminates, in whole or in part, without action by the FCC, pursuant to §21.144. Additional requirements for construction of facilities apply to cellular systems (see §22.946) and commercial aviation air-ground systems (see §22.873).

- (a) Construction period. The period between the date of grant of an authorization and the date of required commencement of service is referred to as the construction period. The terms of construction periods are given in the subparts of this part governing each Public Mobile Service.
- (b) Notification requirement. Licensees must notify the FCC (FCC Form 489) of commencement of service to subscribers. The notification must be mailed or delivered to the filing place (see § 22.106) no later than 15 days after service begins.
- (1) The notification must state whether the station was constructed exactly as authorized or with minor changes.
- (2) If service to subscribers has begun using some, but not all, of the authorized transmitters, the notification must show to which specific transmitters it applies. Additional notifications must be filed if and when other transmitters commence providing service to subscribers. If the licensee no longer intends to construct and/or operate the remaining authorized transmitters, the notification should so state.
- (3) This section does not require licensees to notify the FCC of facilities added or modified pursuant to the provisions of §§ 22.163 and 22.165. It applies only to facilities specifically listed in